

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price 8 2 per Annum.—8 1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1813.

[Vol. L.—No. 2666.]

Review.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers,

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,
No 15, for September, 1812.

Also just received, and for sale,
SKETCHES OF MOSCOW and
Petersburgh.—Ornamented with
Coloured Engravings, taken from
Nature.—By PAUL SYENIN, Knight of
the Russian Imperial Military Order of
St. Vladimir, Academician and Mem-
ber of the Academy of Fine Arts at St
Petersburgh, and Honorary Member of
that of New-York.

Just received as above.

A NEW CRITICAL PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH
LANGUAGE, containing all the words in
general use, with their significations ac-
curately explained, and the sound of
each syllable clearly expressed. Among
which will be found several hundred
terms, with their acceptations and deri-
vations, which appear to have been hith-
erto omitted by the best lexicographers.
Also, A variety of technical terms of
Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and
general science.—The whole interper-
sed with critical and philological
observations, and references to the
respective authorities.—To which is
prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of
English pronunciation. A nomenclature
of the names of distinguished persons
and places of antiquity; comprising a
selection of the mythology, history and
biography of the ancients, from the most
authentic sources.—A Chronological
Table of the principal occurrences, from
the earliest times to the present time;
containing whatever is worthy of record;
such as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—
Compiled from authors of the most ap-
proved reputation.—With considerable
additions.—By an American Gentle-
man.
April 24, 1813.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable
terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
180 do Calicut Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.
Newport, April 23.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership in business,
existing between the subscribers,
under the Firm of *Sherman, Almy &
Sherman*, will expire on the 18th of
next month.

ROBERT SHERMAN,
CH. ISOPHER ALMY,
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun.
Newport, 23d of 4th mo. 1813.

FURNITURE.

A VARIETY of fashionable House-
hold Furniture, consisting of
Chairs, Looking Glasses, mahogany
Bedsteads, sett dining Tables,
and Tables, tea and dining sets, China,
Glass andirons, shovels and tongs, and
kitchen utensils.—Apply to
JOHN H. WHEELWRIGHT.
Newport, March 26.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
No 70, Head of B oad-street.

OFFERS for sale, 1500 wt. clean
red clover seed; 50 bushels clean
red clover seed; 50 bushels herds grass
seed; five hds. of real English
Beans, which will be sold cheap for
any of the hhd. or bushel; they have
been proved in this town to be a good
substitute for coffee, or to boil with
milk.—In England, one bushel is con-
sidered equal to three bushels of oats
or horses, and to fatten hogs one bush-
el could to two bushels of Corn.—
They make horses long winded, and are
valued in England horse-beans,
Newport, April 6.

CIDER.

THE Subscriber has for sale, Thirty
Barrels superior CIDER, which
is excellent for bottling.
ROBERT STEVENS.
Newport, April 3,

CANDIDATES for FORTUNE ATTENTION !!!

100,000 Dollars may be obtained
for only Eleven Dollars and Fifty cents.
On Monday next in Philadelphia be-
gins to draw he splendid

Internal Navigation LOTTERY

50,000 dls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

Abstract of the Scheme.

1 Prize of	\$ 50,000
1 do.	20,000
3 do.	10,000
10 do.	5,000
12 do.	1,000

And a large number of 500, 200, 100,
50, 20, &c.

Orders for the above Tickets and
parts are received at the Trial Fortu-
nate Lottery & Exchange Office of
J. C. SHAW, No. 114, Thames-
street.—Prize Tickets taken in pay-
ment.

Newport, April 30

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost
every kind in common use, may
be purchased of the Subscriber, at his
Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148,
Thames-street, Newport.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,
Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above
store as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 3.

Deblois & Breese,

Inform their friends and the Public.

THAT they have removed their
Goods to No 16, Spring-street,
where they offer them, together with an
Assortment of GROCERIES of the
first quality, as low or lower than can
be purchased in Town.

They will in future keep a general
Assortment of Groceries at retail.
Newport, March 5.

Men's and Children's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale, at his
Book and Hat Store,

A GREAT variety of Men's, Youths and
Children's HATS, made at the Bot-
tom and other Factory's, in the best manner, all of
which can be sold at prices unusually cheap.
The Assortment includes Men's superfine
Beavers, fashionable in shape, and of a su-
perior quality; do Beavers and Calfers, with
wid. brims; do cheap Calfor and nap. Hts.
Youth and Childrens black dra. and fancy
colored Beavers, from the very lowest prices;
to finest quality, and from smallest to largest
sizes; Men's and boys common and best
Felt Hats

Also just received.

Four Boxes Paper Hangings, suitable for
rooms or window curtains, with wide and
narrow Borders. 1 Box low priced papers,
which will be sold cheaper than usual.

For sale, as above,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use.
Blank Books, Bibles, &c. Paper, Quills, and
other Articles of Stationery.
Newport, April 16.

A NEW MUSEUM OF WAX FIGURES.

JAMES BISHOP,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Newport and its vicinity,

THAT he has opened an elegant Mus-
eum of Wax Work at Mr. S. BILLING'S
Hotel, No 158, Thames-street, containing
22 Figures as large as life—among which are
a figure of JAMES MADISON, one of Cap-
t. Hull, and 6 figures of persons concerned in
the disturbance at Baltimore. (three of each
party) together with 16 miniature Figures,
which perform on a clock of bells connected
with an Organ.

In addition to the above collection is a Pa-
noramic Painting of Gov. Penn's treaty with
the Indians, comprising 103 feet, and repre-
senting 40 likenesses, of which 25 are savages.

N B.—The Museum will be open from 8
o'clock in the morning until 10 in the eve-
ning, Sundays excepted. Those who wish to
view the above collection, are requested to call
soon, as it will be shortly removed.—Admit-
tance 25 cents, children half price.

Newport, April 30

State of Rhode-Island & Providence
Plantations, April 8, 1813

THE Creditors of HENDER CHACE jun-
ior of Portsmouth, in the county of New-
port, laborer, are hereby notified to appear
if they shall think fit, at the General Assem-
bly to be holden at Newport, on the first
Wednesday of May next, then and here to
show cause, if any they may have, why his
petition for the benefit of an Act passed in
June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of
insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

Further selections from the London pa-
pers to April 1st, received at this Office,
by the ship *Robinson Potter*.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 27.

THE particulars of the Treaty
concluded between Russia and
Prussia have not transpired, but from
the known sentiments of the Emperor
Alexander, and the admirable line of
moderation which he has adopted, the
most beneficial results are to be ex-
pected. Though it may have been a
difficult matter, we hope a shade has
been drawn over the political errors of
Prussia, which have certainly been the
greatest committed by any European
State since the commencement of the
wars which have originated from the
French Revolution. It is not now worth
while to enquire, how often Prussia has
held the balance of power in her
hands, as unquestionably she has done,
as in the case of the battle of Auster-
litz; when, had not the Prussian terri-
tory been violated, it was impossible for
Bonaparte to have collected his force,
which defeated the united Russian and
Austrian armies; but the question now
is, has the miserable experience of the
last 20 years infused any sense into the
Prussian Government? We hope and
trust it has, not only into the Prussian
Cabinet, but into the Governments of all
the Continental States; and that this
salutary truth has at length been drawn
from it, that the People, as well as their
Rulers, have an interest in the preserva-
tion of the independence of their coun-
try; which interest is best to be pre-
served, by giving to each State a system
of laws, differing as much as possible,
from the *Code Napoleon*.—Let the
principles of rational liberty be opposed
to the law of the drill-serjeant. Eng-
land has, and can have, no schemes of
ambition on the Continent. Our pros-
perity must be enhanced, in proportion
as the Powers of the Continent are free
and happy. But we see no means of
imparting to them freedom and hap-
piness so likely to prosper, as by com-
municating to the lowest individuals of
the Continental States that perfect li-
berty which we enjoy in this country.
Let them have a free press, and all the
terrors of the arms of France must
vanish, like mists before the sun.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated
March 9.

"The expedition to Pomerania is to
take place immediately. On the day
after to-morrow I shall set off. We are
8000 strong, and the command is given
to General Sandels, an officer univer-
sally esteemed; and if we are support-
ed in April, as we have reason to hope
and trust, by the German Legion, and
other succors from England, we may
flatter ourselves with the fairest pros-
pect of success.—Whether the main
Swedish army will follow is yet uncer-
tain, and depends on arrangements
which are still to be made.

"The North of Germany is ripe for
us, and the people are joining the stand-
ard of General D'Yorck in thousands.
The spirit of insurrection has spread as
far as Cassel.

"The French Grand army, which has
quitted Berlin, is about 17,000 strong.
It is probable that the Russians are now
before Magdeburgh. The remains of
the French artillery, which, at the o-
pening of the campaign was composed
of 700 pieces, were wholly abandoned
at Posen. So completely sunken is the
spirit of the French, that they fly at the
first approach of the Russians."

MARCH 31 Admiral Hope leaves
town on Monday, to assume the com-
mand in the Baltic. He is to proceed
in the *Daphne* frigate, and, it is said,
will assist in the embarkation of the
Swedish troops for Pomerania. Sever-
al bomb vessels are ordered to the Bal-
tic, and twenty or thirty pilots, thor-
oughly conversant with the navigation
of that sea, are to be sent from Yar-
mouth, without delay.

A letter from Hon. Capt. Irby, of his
Britannic majesty's ship *Amelia*, dated
at Spithead, 22d March, gives an ac-
count of a severe action fought 6th Feb.
on the coast of Africa, between that fri-
gate and the French frigate *L'Arethuse*,
which the *Amelia* beat off—but with
the loss of 50 killed and 95 wounded.
Among the killed was Lieut's Bates,
Pope, Willis and Pascoe.

A list of 156 American vessels, cap-
tured on the American, Jamaica, and
Leeward Island stations, between the

16th Sept. and 26th Feb. is received
from Admiral Warren.

An order has arrived at Plymouth,
and extends to all the ports, to exercise
the seamen every day at the great guns.
The men on board the guard-ships
exercise four times a day. If this
measure had been adopted a twelve
month since, we should not have lost a
single frigate, as the superiority of the
Americans consists not so much in the
length of their frigates, or in the num-
ber of their hands, as in their precision
and quickness of firing—the result of
exercising their guns every day, for
six or seven years, in succession.—The
Macedonian was hulled 127 times; the
Java lost most of her men by the first
broadside, and was afterwards literally
knocked to pieces.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

From the *London Courier* of March 20.

The Earl of Darnley yesterday in
the House of Lords, adverting to the
capture of the *Java* frigate, gave notice,
that he should make a motion for an in-
quiry into the Naval Administration of
the country. We are glad of it.—
We hope a similar notice will be
given in the House of Commons.—
We never disapprove of the con-
duct of this or that Administration
being put to the test of fair and full
enquiry. But what we deprecate
and detest is, the tactics so usual with
the Opposition, of making attacks with-
out making them in a place where they
can be officially answered. If the Ad-
miralty have wielded the naval energies
of the country with a feeble and faltering
hand, let them receive the censure they
would deserve.—If our Commanders
on the American station have not ex-
hibited proper skill and activity in the dis-
tribution of the force placed under their
command, let them be removed.—If
there be blame, let it be ascertained
where it lies; but do not let us adopt that
tone of whining lamentation, of affected
sensibility and puerile grief, which some
of our cotemporaries do, as if our naval
superiority had received a fatal and ir-
recoverable wound. What and where
is the loss of national glory or naval re-
nown? Three of our frigates have
been captured by—What? frigates!
They are called so by the Americans
and by the Opposition, but they de-
serve to be called frigates just as much
as a boy deserves to be called a man:
they are line of battle ships, equal in size
and in weight of metal. The *Java*
mounted 28 18-pounders, 16 32-pound
carronades, and two long 9 pounders,
in all 46 guns; whereas the *Consti-
tution* carries 56 guns, and the difference
of the weight of metal in favour of the
Java is still more considerable, being
as 1520 to 1034.—Yet against this vast
superiority the *Java* was fought till she
was a complete wreck, having her bows-
prit and every mast and spar blown out
of her; so that it was found necessary
two days afterwards to destroy her at
sea.

Our naval glory thus remains not
only untarnished, but derives fresh
lustre from this gallant but unequal
contest. Why then no blame of course
attaches to the officers and crews engaged
with these Americans. But the Ad-
miralty have not stationed a sufficient
force early enough on the American
station. If six or seven times the a-
mount of the whole American Navy be
not sufficient, we know not what force
can be deemed adequate. But the force
has been badly disposed, and the Ameri-
can ports have not been well watched.
Any such assertion we must disbelieve,
for the skill and talents of the Admiral
selected for that station are indisput-
able. But how happens it that these
frigates do escape from the American
ports and return in safety? The
Chesapeake and the Delaware are
blockaded. But they do escape from
Boston, and why is Boston not kept in
a state of blockade? For one simple
reason, that it cannot be blockaded in
winter. Egress is open to them, and
unfortunately they have been able to get
back to Boston in safety. And this may
happen, and the good fortune that has
attended them may have happened too
without misconduct on our part.—
However, the subject is likely to be
fully investigated, and we are extreme-
ly glad of it.

APRIL 1. At a late hour last night
a Gottenburgh Mail arrived, from
which we give the following extracts:

"GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 20.

"Letters received this morning re-
present all Prussia as up in arms against
the French. Young men of the first
families serve in the ranks. The Rus-
sians occupied Berlin on the 4th, and
are now said to be in possession of Stet-
tin.

"According to accounts received
here, the Russians entered Berlin on
the 4th, after a severe skirmish, in
which the city suffered a little; the
Viceroy fled towards Leipzig, pursued
by 8000 cavalry. Gen. D'Yorck arrived
at Berlin on the 5th, when the govern-
ment of the city was immediately given
up to him; there was a general illumi-
nation on account of the entry of the
Russians; they were received by the
people as their deliverers, when young
Kutusow, with two other Generals ap-
peared at the Theatre, there was a ge-
neral burst of applause.

"The King of Prussia is stated to
have had a meeting with the Emperor
Alexander, at a small town on the con-
fines of Poland, where it was agreed
that Saxony should be occupied by
30,000 Prussians, of which 5000 are to
be cavalry.

"BORDERS OF PRUSSIA, FEB. 21.

"The Königsberg papers of the 28th
January, contain the following no-
tice:—

"According to an article in some
copies of the Berlin papers of the 19th
inst. Major and Adjutant Von Nalzm-
er had been dispatched by Major-General
Von Kliest to carry him orders to take
the command from me, and to assume
himself the command of his Majesty's
Corps d'Armee in Prussia. M. Von
Nalzm-er has not, however, reached me,
nor General Von Kliest; I shall there-
fore, without any hesitation, continue to
exercise the command in chief, as well
in the said corps, as in the other func-
tions, to which I am authorised by the
Cabinet Order of the 20th December
last; and this the more so in conse-
quence of there being no Official Ga-
zette in the Prussian States, and there
has hitherto been no instance of any
General receiving orders for his con-
duct through the medium of the news-
papers. To prevent all mistakes I have
deemed it requisite to make this decla-
ration public.

(Signed) "VON YORCK. Royal
Prussian Lieut. Gen. Governor-
General and Commander in
Chief of the Corps d'Armee in
Prussia."

Königsberg, 27th Jan. 1813.

It is stated, on the authority of letters
from Lord Catchcart, that as soon as
the treaty was concluded between Rus-
sia and Prussia, a Minister was sent to
Vienna, to demand, in their joint name,
a categorical answer as to the part which
the Emperor of Austria meant to take
in the war with France. The answer
had not been received when the letters
were dispatched; but from the circum-
stance of Lord Walpole's not being al-
lowed to enter Vienna, it was not be-
lieved that a favorable answer would be
given.

Yesterday Count Kielmansegg reach-
ed the Foreign Office, from Holland.
He states that on the banks of the Elbe,
the Weser, and the Ems, the inhabitants
had armed themselves, and were carry-
ing on an irregular warfare against the
French. During his progress through
these countries, he met every where
with armed peasantry, who had hoisted
English flags on the steeples of the
churches, which were illuminated in
Münster, Aldenberg, and a great part of
Hanover, to maintain the intercourse
between the different parties.

At Antwerp, the batteries on the
Scheldt had been doubly manned, lest
any attempt should be made by the
seamen to surrender the fleet to our
blockading squadron.

Near Bremen Lehe, a military station
had been attacked by 3000 peasants; a
great number of the enemy were killed,
some taken prisoners, and the remain-
der surrounded.

The flame of insurrection had also
spread to Holland; in Amsterdam and
other cities riots had broken out, and in
the villages and remote places, distur-
bances had arisen to a great extent.

We understand it is determined that
a duty of 9d per lb. is to be imposed on
cottons the growth of the United States
imported into this country in neutral
ships, and 3d. per lb. if imported in
British ships. This arrangement must
in course undergo the revision, and re-
ceive the sanction of Parliament.

All the ports of the United States are
to be blockaded, those of Boston and
Rhode-Island excepted.

An expedition sailed from Heligoland
on the 16th inst., under command of
that gallant and enterprising officer,
Lieut. Devon, of his Majesty's gun-brig
Thresher. Its destination was the
Fife. The vessels had on board a de-
tachment of the 8th royal veteran bat-
talion, which was to form the garrison
at Cuxhaven.

By the last Mail.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, APRIL 30.
CHESAPEAKE SQUADRON.

The English have possession of Pesuma Island, which lies inside the mouth of the river Susquehanna. While they keep this island the passing of the mail at the usual place must be considered extremely dangerous.

Battle of French-Town.

On Thursday four or five barges filled with men, made an attack on French-Town; the neighbouring militia, stationed in their little fort, defended the place until all their ammunition was expended, when they retreated and the English took possession, landed and marched towards Elkton, about two miles off, where the French-Town pack-trail lay. They did not reach Elkton; after having discovered the flag at the fort they returned to French-Town where they burnt two store houses, two fish houses, one old sloop, and spiked the cannon—and then left the place which was immediately taken possession of by the volunteers of the vicinity. The English loss was 2 wounded, (one of whom was their commander) and one killed, who was buried between French-Town and Elkton. We have not heard of any killed or wounded on our side.

Delaware Blockading Squadron.

By the following letter, received on Tuesday night by the Dover Mail, it appears that the British effected a landing near the mouth of Mispillion Creek (in Kent County) on Sunday last, and that they succeeded in taking 14 head of cattle. It does not appear that there was any other object in landing but to plunder. The negroes, who desert to them, will be of service in piloting their boats up our creeks and in pointing out the places where it will be most convenient to land and rob.—It would certainly be proper in those who have cattle, grazing in the marshes along the bay, to have them driven a few miles back.

Extract of a letter from Fredericka, (Kent County) to the editor of the Statesman, dated

"FREDERICKA, April 26, 1813.

"We have just had official accounts from the bay shore, that on Sunday five barges, with 150 men, landed just above the mouth of Mispillion Creek, and took off 14 head of cattle; they killed but three, the remainder they took into their barges alive.

"Many negroes have lately run away from their masters, and have been seen going to the British fleet in the bay. Last week two run-away from Col. Wood and Mr. Primrose; they were seen going to the 74 in a small boat. The negro that run away from Col. Wood was ashore with the British at the time they were getting the cattle and it is supposed that he piloted them, as it was in sight of his master's house where the cattle were taken.

"It is impossible to keep the English from landing and plundering unless we had militia stationed all along the bay shore. If the gun-boats were ever intended to be of service now is the time to try them. But what has become of them?"

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 3.

Another Army List.—It is ardently wished, that the following intelligence of the loss of Major General Harrison and 250 men, which we have copied from the Alexandria Gazette of Friday last, may prove to be incorrect:—

"Important.—We learn from credible authority, that the Post-Master General at Washington, received a letter on Wednesday last, from the Post-Master at Warren, in the state of Ohio, informing him, that the inhabitants of that town, were in great consternation, in consequence of the intelligence which had just reached that place, of the total destruction, by the Indians, of a detachment of 250 Americans, on their march from Fort Mifflin to join the army at Fort Mifflin.—It is added, that Gen. Harrison was with this detachment, and shared their melancholy fate. If this painful event has happened, we may expect to hear some confirmatory account of it in a few days."

ELECTION RESULT.

Return for the city and county of New-York.

In the ten wards in this city, the votes were for Mr. Van Rensselaer 109—For Tompkins, 1026—Federal majority, 373.

For Lieutenant Governor.

For Huntington, 2999—for Taylor, 1035—Federal majority, 393.

For Senator.

For Jeremiah Johnson, 2002—for Dayton, 1037—Federal majority, 395.

Assembly.

John B. Coles, Gabriel Furman, James Palmer, Richard Hatfield, Jr., David B. Ogden, Isaac S. Douglass, Charles K. Jones, James Smith, Abraham Russell, S. Jones, jun. and Eliza W. King, the selected candidates, were elected by an average majority of 140.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Albany, May 1.

"I have seen an Officer who left Sackett's harbor on Monday, who informs that the Fleet did actually sail on Sunday morning, with Generals Dearborn, Pike, and Cols. McClure and Pierce, with about 2000 Troops on board; that on his way down to Water-town, met with one of our spies from the enemy, who states that the British naval force at York have arrived at Kingston and were all preparing to go out.—We may calculate on some hard fighting soon."

Every exertion is making at Baltimore, to defend that place against the expected attack from the enemy. The military and Fire-Companies are employed in making the requisite arrangements.

Capt. Stow, from Cadiz, informs, that 10,000 British troops, under convoy of a 74, was to sail from that place on the 26th of March, for Halifax.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 6.

It is now fourteen days since the frigates President, Commodore Rodgers, and the Congress, Capt. Smith, dropped from their moorings off this town, to the anchoring ground below Fort Independence, and it is singular to say, that there has not been more than three hours during that time (owing to winds and tide) that they possibly could get past the Light-House, and that they did fortunately embrace within one hour that opportunity to put to sea.

Newport,

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1813.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived here on Monday last, sch'r Expedition, Capt. Weems, 36 days from Bordeaux, (which she left on the 23d of March.) Mr. Hoskins, a passenger, politely favored us with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 22d March.—The last contains, under the Paris date of March 17, from the *Moniteur*, a sort of *Exposé* of the state of the war, which we have given below. It will be seen that the successes of the Russians are to a considerable extent admitted. Magnificent boasts are made of the resources of France, large promises held out of future achievements, and the fortresses besieged by the Russians are stated to be amply provided for a long siege.—This curious document appears to have been put forth in consequence of its being found impossible to conceal the reverses of the French arms, and of its being therefore requisite to put the best face upon an unpleasant aspect of affairs. The principal line of assemblage of the French forces is now, (it appears from the *Exposé*), from Mayence to Bamberg, following the serpentine course of the Mayne; thus the troops under the Duke of Treviso are at Frankfurt with Sebastiani and Lefevre; Souham we before knew was at Aschaffenberg; the Prince of Moskwa had his headquarters at Hanau; Wrede is at Bamberg with the Bavarians, and the contingents of Wirtemberg; Hesse and Baden are uniting in the vicinity of Wurtzburg.

Our Bordeaux papers also contain the *Exposé de la situation de l'Empire*. It is a paper of great length, highly and elaborately wrought, and sets forth with great particularity and apparent precision, the situation of the empire in relation to its agriculture, manufactures, commerce, finances, military and naval force, &c. &c. Its statements are specious and splendid; well calculated to soothe the discontent and flatter the pride of the French nation, and to inspire foreign countries with the opinion that the resources of France are inexhaustible, and her losses easily repairable, her army invincible, and her designs still vast, and her power immense and tremendous. We are not now able even to attempt an analysis of it; but, if not entirely untrue, it is at least, at week, for the purpose of our readers, select some few of its most interesting particulars.

A gentleman passenger in the Expedition, who was at Paris March 18, informs, that the Emperor had not again left Paris; that on the 16th he reviewed from nine in the morning till noon, in the Champ de Mars, several corps of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and military equipages. He also informs that all the troops in the garrisons on the coast are marched away.—Invalids supply their places;—That the new campaign against Russia would shortly be commenced, and with an army of 350,000 men.

The Bordeaux papers are filled with relations of multitudes of conscripts and pressed soldiers marching to the camps of Magdeburg and Frankfurt.

PARIS, MARCH 17.

Sketch of the Positions and Strength of the French Armies—State of the Fortresses—Military Movements in Germany, &c.

The following was the exact situation of our Armies in the North of Europe on the 10th of March:—

PILLAU.—General Castilla occupied, with 1200 men, the fort of Pillau. He capitulated on the 29th January. This capitulation is a convention by which the French troops marched out with

arms and baggage to return to France. The conduct of General Castilla, who surrendered, without sustaining a siege, (the fortress which he commanded, shall be examined by a Council of Enquiry.

DANTZIC.—General Rapp, having under his orders the Generals of division, Heudelet and Grandjean, the General of cavalry Cavaignac, Gen. Camprédon, commanding the engineers, and General Lapiot, commanding the artillery, has in the fortress of Dantzig, a garrison of more than 30,000 men, and a sufficiency of bread for 80 days, and of meat and other articles for more than a year.—The Russian army approaching Dantzig, the latter end of January, he marched to meet it, overthrew the advanced guard and took 800 prisoners. Towards the middle of February, he himself marched out at the head of 13,000 men, and 1500 horse, carried three redoubts, which the enemy had constructed, and took from him six pieces of cannon and 1800 men. He drove the enemy to three leagues distance from the place. The Russians hoped, in the course of February, to take advantage of the ice to attack the Holm, but the ice had been broken by the cars of Government. The enemy was allowed to advance, and when arrived within shot, was destroyed by grape shot. He left at the foot of the works, many killed and wounded. The thaw having commenced on the 1st of March, it was expected to be inundated.

THORN.—The Engineer, General Poictiev, commands at Thorn. The garrison consists of 4000 Bavarians, and 1500 French. The Russian army in the course of February, made three attempts to carry the works in advance of the fortress, but was repulsed, and its loss was not less than from 8 to 900 men killed or wounded. Thorn has bread for more than two years and meat and vegetables for more than nine months.

MODLIN.—Daendels, General of Division, commands at Modlin; its garrison is composed of 1000 Saxons, 100 French, and 6000 Poles. The fortress is provisioned with bread for several years, with meat and other articles for nine months. These great supplies of bread in the fortresses of the Vistula, proceed from the immense army magazines which were found in them.

ZATSCHE.—Zatse has a garrison of 4000 Poles. Czernocan has a garrison of 900 Poles. The Prince of Schwartzberg, on the 12th of February, had taken the position of Zolica. A fresh Austrian corps of observation was collecting on the frontiers of Bohemia. General Regnier, with the seventh corps, marched by Paderborn and Rawa upon Kalisch.—His cavalry was attacked on the 13th of February, by a Russian corps of troops, which passed the Vistula upon the ice between Thorn and Modlin, on the side of Plock; General Regnier repulsed this attack, even in the town of Kalisch. A Saxon General of brigade, with his brigade, was cut off by the enemy, but he fell back upon Gen. Poniatowsky's corps, which had effected its junction with the Austrian corps, and was between Pelica and Cracow. Gen. Regnier has repassed the Oder, and taken a position in the front of Dresden.—So much for Poland.

The Viceroy had, in the beginning of February, caused the 11th corps to advance from Berlin towards the Oder.—This corps arrived at Frankfurt just when the Viceroy, being informed of the evacuation of Warsaw, perceived that his position on Posen was then of no further utility, and he retired without being disturbed behind the Oder.

On the 18th February, a corps of 1500 Russian light cavalry crossed the Nether Oder over the ice. The Marshal-Duke of Cassiglione ordered General Polissat to meet them, with two battalions of infantry and 100 horse.—In a reconnaissance a few leagues distant from Berlin, that General killed about 60 of their men, and among others a Persian gentleman, called the Count de Schwerin. In the night, the enemy's horse turned Berlin; they surprised the post which guards the gate of Oranienburg, and 3 or 400 of them penetrated into the city; this was in the morning of the 20th February. The Duke of Castiglione caused some cannon-shot to be fired at them, and drove them away with his infantry. The lower class of people at Berlin endeavored to profit by this circumstance, but the Burgher Guard, which is composed of all the citizens, performed the part of the Police, and order was immediately re-established. After this affair, the enemy's light troops disappeared.

On the 22d February, the Viceroy, with 600 horse of the guards, arrived at Berlin. He afterwards took a position at Kopenik.

Lieut. Col. Cicero, with his battalion, occupied the post of Furstenwald on the Spree. He suffered himself to be imposed on by 600 Russian horse, who made him believe that they had artillery and infantry with them. He had the simplicity to quit the post which he ought to have defended, and fell back with his battalion on the army. Orders have been given to arrest this officer, who will be punished according to the rigour of martial law.

Gen. Gerard had remained at Frankfurt, with a brigade, to burn the bridge: 2000 of the Russian cavalry cut him off from Berlin. He marched against them,

killed from 60 to 80 men, made several officers prisoners, burned the bridge at Frankfurt, and rejoined the Viceroy.

The Viceroy had to take one of these two steps—either to cause the cavalry of the 1st and 2d corps, which were re-organized on the left bank of the Elbe, to come up, and employ them in scouring the country between the Elbe and the Oder; or to march before the other armies whilst approaching towards the Elbe. But this cavalry was not yet entirely re-organized, and a great many old soldiers, such precious resources might be hazarded by a premature step; and besides this Gen. Bulow, commanding a Prussian corps on the right bank of the Lower Oder, had suffered the enemy's light cavalry to pass the river.

The Viceroy took the resolution of retiring in good order towards the Elbe. He left the Oder defended in the following manner:—General Grandjean, with a garrison of 9000 men, supplied with provisions for eight months, commanded at Stettin. The General of Brigade Dufresne holds the second command at Generals.

General Fournier d'Abbe secures the town of Custrin, with 9000 men.

Gen. Lapland and Gen. Dodes of the line, are at Glogau with 6000 men. Spandau is guarded by Gen. Bruny, with 3000 men. All these places are provided with provisions and stores, for nine months to a year.

On the 4th, between Berlin and Wittenberg, 1300 of the Russian light cavalry attempted to charge the Viceroy's rear-guard. A battalion of the 6th of the line received the attack with fixed bayonets, and killed about 100 of them, after which that cavalry disappeared, and we have not seen them since.

We have just shown our position in Poland and on the Oder, and shall now show that on the Elbe.

Gen. Lauriston, with five new divisions, formed of old troops drawn from France, and furnished with a numerous equipage of artillery, provided with double sets of horses, and the Westphalian corps, and the 1st corps of cavalry, occupies Magdeburg, and collects a great military force at this point. The Prince of Lieckmuhl, with the first corps of the Grand Army, and the Duke of Belluno with the second, were near the Elbe.

General Grieger, with the 11th corps, was before Wittenberg. This place was armed and put in a state of defence. The Saxon General Thielman was with 6000 Saxons in garrison at Torgau, a place which the King has caused to be constructed since 1809; and the works of which have been pushed on with so much activity, that it is now in the best state of defence. It is defended by 200 pieces of artillery.

General Regnier was in the front of Dresden, with the Saxon corps and the division of Durutte, having a Bavarian division on his left. This corps d'armee will be reinforced by 10,000 men, who will arrive from the depots in Saxony. After having provided for all the points of this line, the head quarters were removed to Leipsick.

In this state of affairs, the King of Saxony had retired to Plauen, judging it proper to keep himself at a greater distance from the theatre of war. The King on his departure, which was on the 3d of February, issued the proclamation hereunto annexed.

The King of Westphalia, wishing to have his guards and his troops at his own free disposal, to lead them in person, wherever circumstances may require, has desired that the Queen should go to France, and that Princess should arrive this day at Compiegne.

Meanwhile General Lauriston had, with good reason, withdrawn all the troops of the 32d military division, to concentrate themselves at Magdeburg. The corps of Gen. Vandamme, composed of 50 battalions, which had already left Wesel, to occupy the 32d military division, did not arrive there till towards the end of March. Hamburg was therefore defended only by a very weak force. The lower class of people wished to take advantage of this, and on the 24th February, they insulted the Custom-house officers, who fired on the most mutinous, and the mob dispersed. The citizens of Hamburg had the good sense to feel the necessity of restraining the populace. They formed themselves into a national guard, and re-established proper order.

Several piquets of Danish cavalry contributed to restore order in Hamburg.—A Russian spy was arrested and shot, as were six men who were the authors of the sedition.

On the 12th of this month, General Cara Saint Cyr judged proper to cross to the left bank of the Elbe, and to fix the head quarters of the 32d military division at Artlenburg. The first corps of observation of the Rhine, composed of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 29th, 33rd, and 39th, divisions of the grand army, had united on the Mayne. The Prince of Moskwa, who commands them, has at this moment his headquarters at Hanau, General de Wrede has taken his headquarters at Bamberg with a Bavarian division. The Wirtemberg, Hessian, and Baden divisions will unite themselves at Wurtzburg.

The second corps of observation of the Rhine, composed of the 16th, 17th,

18th, and 19th divisions of the grand army, will unite at Frankfurt, under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa. General Bertrand has marched out of the division of the imperial guards, under the orders of the Duke of Treviso, have arrived at Frankfurt. Upwards of 20,000 old horsemen, who have been in all the wars, are remounted, equipped, and united on the Elbe. They all rejoin their ranks in the beginning of April.

Sixty thousand of the cavalry are equipping themselves in our depots in France. One half of them are already on the road to Metz and Mainz.

Notwithstanding the losses we have sustained this winter, an army far more numerous, and having one third more artillery, will very soon take the field. A corps of 80 battalions will guard the 32d military division, and 150 battalions are forming themselves to the manoeuvres in camps, or are in reserve in the interior.

Independent of the corps which the kingdom of Italy has in the grand army, 40,000 Italians will form several corps to defend the coasts of Venice, of the Illyrian provinces, and of the Adriatic.

The army of Spain has sent back France nearly 150 skeletons of battalions, and about 50 skeletons of squadrons, but they have found recruits which far more than compensate this loss.

The 7th regiment of Polish light horse, the fine legion of gens-d'armes, which in such a distinguished manner overthrew the English cavalry, four regiments of guards, are the entire corps which have been drawn from Spain, where they have been replaced.

The gens-d'armes of France furnished 3000 officers and sub-officers to complete all the skeletons of the cavalry.

This is the true military situation of France; it is the result of the energy and patriotism of the French.—The Russians were received at Konigsberg, and in Old Prussia, with those impressions which attract one to whatever is new; but their loaden administration has already made itself felt. The Cossacks pillage wherever they enter the country is obliged to supply their wants; and all their expenses, even those of the Generals and the officers; those of the posts, and at inns, are paid merely with notes, paper roubles. There is no longer a gold or silver coin to be seen. It is the ruin of that country, which the Russians pretended to come to liberate.

Prussia is a prey to the same horrors as those which preceded the year 1806.

Interesting Remarks.

In our last paper we presented our readers with the important news brought by the ship Robinson. On the first page of this day's Mercury will be found some additional facts.—The following interesting remarks on the late successes of the Russians, are copied from the "Times" of London paper of March 30th.

"We feel pleasure in turning to the differences which have unfortunately existed at home in the highest families of the country, to the successes of our allies on the Continent. The victory of the Russians gave us less satisfaction than their subsequent advance towards Berlin, and our most sanguine hopes never induced us to expect such glorious results as may now be anticipated. How few instances does history afford where valour has been used to so good purpose, and joined to such strict discipline, as in the present war. The name of Alexander will henceforth be held up as an example for the imitation of nations. Russia has fought not for the acquisition of power at the expense of other states, but for the liberation of Europe from tyranny, injustice, and comprehensive every detestable attribute in one word) from Bonaparte.—With respect to military conduct—so connected are the operations of the different corps of the Russian army, the country between Berlin and Dresden has been occupied by divisions of Russian troops about the same period that their strong columns obtained possession of those most important places, Wittenburgh and Bayreuth, which in the intermediate territory between Berlin and Dresden, were approached by detachments of the Russian army, so that the line of communication has been rendered perfect by the occupation of those posts.—There appears to be, in these measures of the Russian plan, the policy of which is obvious to advance into the territory of French tributary States, where the opposition is to be expected from the interposition of strong garrisons, or fortresses, and, therefore, movements have inclined to the southward of the Brandenburg dominions, leaving the strong posts of Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, &c. on their flank, and penetrating into the circle of Saxony, which is more vulnerable in field operations. But small part is to be supposed, have moved the Elbe upon Hamburg, as the cursors of more important measures. It is of the first consequence, in

ment of the system upon which Russia is pursuing the war, to dispose the public mind favourably to her policy in the countries which are most accessible to her arms, and that object once obtained, the reduction of strong holds or fortified positions will be effected with less difficulty.

To attain this object the Russians are pursuing the proper means. They are rendering the war a national war, on the part of the people whom they support. This is the conduct which will overthrow the power of Bonaparte. This is the friendship which will form a contrast to his dominion. When he took possession, or, as he termed it, entered into an alliance with a country, his usual custom was to render it French. Thus with Hamburg—its independence was lost, and it soon formed a portion of a department of the French Empire.—Not so the Russians.—They have rendered Hamburg independent, self-existing, self-controlling; and now will the spirit of vengeance burst forth throughout the continent which has been hitherto restrained.—The progress of the Russian army must bring it in front of Magdeburgh, Bonaparte's great depot, and the destination of his conscript army; and if the movements were rapid in that direction, this strong place would be threatened before Bonaparte or any large portion of his new levies could reach their great point of effort. Magdeburgh is but seventy miles from Berlin, and not so much from either Bayreuth or Wittenburgh, and, therefore, the Russians would be in presence of the former place before Bonaparte left Paris. It is to be imagined, however, that he can have no immediate apprehensions for the safety of Magdeburgh, which is represented to be the most defensible fortification in Europe. The Russians are acting wisely and politically in following up the war vigorously in this critical era in the fortunes of their adversary, before he can be renovated in military potency from the destruction inflicted upon him in the last campaign. We do not despair of having the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of a Russian army on the Rhine before the conclusion of spring. Circumstances strongly tend to verify the anticipation, and to exhibit the present as the most portentous period of Bonaparte's dominion, since he assumed the sovereign sway of France.—The people of Prussia, it is well known, have received the Russians as friends, as brothers, as deliverers, and have expressed their abhorrence of the French yoke. What has ever been the dread of Bonaparte will now have its full scope—freedom of the press, and an opportunity of expressing public opinion.—These are the weapons which he dreads more than the sword—these he knows will finish what the arms of Russia and Great-Britain have begun—these will every day add to the number of his enemies, and unmask those traitors who are his friends. The sparks of discontent and hatred to his dominion have long been stifled by the weight of his power. The pressure is now removed, and may tyranny perish in the explosion. As might have been supposed, the Cant of the French Marshals has not succeeded, and the people of the Continent are not persuaded that the French are their friends, and the Russians their enemies. They have felt what French friendship is, and know that enmity cannot be productive of more baneful results. On the one hand they see Russia offering a free trade and national independence; and on the other, France presenting a total destruction of commerce; and a slavery which annihilates national existence, and subjects the inhabitants to fight the battles of a foreign tyrant.—Will the nations of the Continent—will the Hollanders—the Germans—the Prussians, by supporting the French, choose life and death—misery instead of happiness?

Investigation, is also declared unfit, and is to be broken up. The Goliath has since been fixed on; and, if found fit, will be made a razee.

Lieutenants G. E. Balch and H. Stevens, Royal Marine Artillery, with a company of that useful establishment, are detached to Woolwich, & practising the use of Shrapnell's shells and Congreve's rockets upon an approved plan, preparatory to their embarking upon a secret service.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the complement of Marines to be increased on board the several frigates, on which account a hundred boys of the R. M. corps, perfectly disciplined, marched last week from Woolwich to Portsmouth to complete the additional number.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.
On Wednesday last the General Assembly of this State, convened in this town, agreeably to law, for the purpose of organizing the government for the year ensuing.

The House of Representatives having formed a quorum, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker and Clerk, when James B. Mason, Esq. was unanimously elected Speaker, and Thomas Burrows, Esq. Clerk.—A Committee was then appointed to count the votes for General-Officers, who at 4 o'clock P. M. reported the following gentlemen to be elected by an almost unanimous vote, and thereupon proclaimed and engaged accordingly:—

HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM JONES, Esq.
GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SENATORS:
Nicholas Brown, Esq. 1st.
James Rhodes, Esq. 2d.
Benjamin Gardner, Esq. 3d.
Joshua Peckham, Esq. 4th.
Robert Harris, Esq. 5th.
Edward Manton, Esq. 6th.
William D'Wolfe, Esq. 7th.
Nicholas C. Northup, Esq. 8th.
Rowland Hazard, Esq. 9th.
William Rhodes, Esq. 10th.

Samuel Eddy, Esq. Secretary.
James Burrill, jun. Esq. Atty.-Gen.
William Ennis, Esq. Gen. Treasurer.

On Thursday morning His Excellency the Governor communicated the following Message, which was referred to a committee of ten:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,
Since the Session in October last, when I had the honor to communicate with you upon the unhappy situation of our country in general, and of this State in particular, many matters, consequent on a state of war, have occurred which demand your attention, and will render it necessary that some measures should be adopted for the security of the State.

With respect to our Militia, on whom it appears we must depend for our defence, I am obliged to observe, that while there is an evident improvement in their discipline, and partially so in their equipment, yet there remains much to be done; and I hope that there is in the citizens, composing that body, so much of ambition and patriotism, as will yet excite them to their duty, and prevent the very unpleasant resort to the laws to effect it.

The very reprehensible omissions, however, in the officers, in not making their annual returns previous to the session in October last, as the law directs, and particularly in the chartered companies, require notice, and would have been attended to by me; but this neglect being so general, to have called them to account by courts martial, would have been very expensive to the State. I therefore thought it advisable to waive the subject until this session, during which your attention thereto will be necessary, as the period has arrived which renders it highly proper to know our effective force.

From the appropriation made at the last session, an additional quantity of powder, with round and grape shot, &c. has been purchased for the use of the State, the particulars of which the Quartermaster-General will inform you, should you think it necessary.

I conceive it proper also to inform you, that from repeated applications, and the very critical and exposed situation of our fellow-citizens of Newport, and its vicinity, who are frequently menaced by the ships and vessels of the enemy about Point Judith, the burning of some of our vessels within our bay, particularly the very recent instance of the Whampoa, together with the landing of the enemy on Block-Island (as reported) induced me to take some steps which might tend in some degree to quiet their very reasonable fears.

For that purpose I consulted the three members of the Council of War, in the northerly part of the State, who advised me to direct Major-General Sheldon to establish a patrol guard on the south end of the Island, near Fort Adams, if upon his consulting with Lieut. Gov. MARTIN and CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, Esq. it should by them be thought necessary. In conformity with this direction, by letter of the 12th of April, a subaltern's guard of fifteen men were ordered out, and are now on duty. This guard, however useful, are entirely in-

capable of resisting an invading force of any considerable magnitude; and as there exists no hope of obtaining aid from the general Government to defend even their own forts and batteries, it may be necessary for the Legislature to determine whether they will continue the guard before-mentioned, or order into service any portion of the militia for the further protection and security of the State.

The destruction of our coasting trade is much to be lamented, as it deprives us of the usual and very necessary supplies of bread stuff from other States. This together with the very uncommon short crops in this State the last year has occasioned a scarcity which will be never felt by our fellow-citizens before the next harvest. Whether it is proper for the Legislature to adopt any measures to obtain a competent supply, I submit to your consideration.

I rely with the fullest confidence on your prompt attention in adopting the best measures in your power for alleviating the distresses and for the protection of the good people of this State.

May we place our trust in the God of our Fathers, and implore His guidance in our deliberations, and for the approbation of Heaven.

WILLIAM JONES.
Newport, May 6, 1813.

The House having joined in Grand Committee, a letter was received from JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq. resigning the office of Attorney-General, on account of his ill-health.

The election of the civil and military officers for the ensuing year, has principally occupied the time of the General Assembly. The officers of the last year were re-appointed with but few exceptions, among which are the following, viz:—Joseph Childs, Esq. was chosen 5th Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport, in the place of Joseph Dyer, Esq.—Jonathan Mason, Esq. was appointed 3d Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Washington, in the place of Thomas Telf, Esq.

Thomas Handy, Esq. was appointed Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for the town of Newport.

A number of civil and military appointments were postponed to June session.

The following resolution yesterday passed both houses unanimously:—
State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.
In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1813

Resolved, That the thanks of the State are due to their late Attorney-General, JAMES BURRILL, jun. for the fidelity and ability with which he has, for many years, performed every duty of that important trust—for the profound knowledge of the jurisprudence of the State; her ancient institutions, usages and laws, by which his conduct in office has been undeviatingly guided. That State is happy which is served by such officers, and long will her pillars remain unshaken.

With these acknowledgments, are mingled the sincere regret and solicitude of the General Assembly for the ill state of health which has imposed upon Mr. BURRILL, the necessity of declining a continuance in his late office; in which his services have been so honorable to himself and to the State.

Resolved, That the letter from Mr. BURRILL, declining a continuance in office, be published with this Resolution, in the schedule of the proceedings of the General Assembly.

Voted and passed unanimously,
By Order,
J. L. TILLINGHAST, Clerk pro tem.
In Senate read same day, and unanimously Concurred.

By Order,
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Died,
In this town on the 1st inst. Deacon BENJAMIN HALL, in the 71st year of his age.

At a General Bar Meeting, holden at Newport, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1813.
Resolved, That the Members of this fraternity deeply lament the death of our esteemed Brother, JOHN HAGADORN, whose great merit in his intercourse with mankind as a Lawyer, a citizen and a gentleman, justifies our respect for his memory, and our grief for his loss.

Resolved, That we will each of us, for the space of thirty days, wear a badge on the left arm as a badge of mourning on this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary sign these Resolutions, and cause the same to be published in the Newspapers.

JAMES BURRILL, jun. President.
SAMUEL W. BRIDGEMAN, Sec'y.

Ship News.
PORT OF NEWPORT.
May 8, 1813.

Arrived on Sunday last, Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, of this port, 36 days from Lisbon.—On Saturday last, off Block-Island, was boarded from the Orpheus frigate; the boarding officer informed, that in the first boat which attempted to board the ship Whampoa (stranded in the West passage) the 2d lieutenant was killed, and several men wounded. The remains of the lieutenant were interred at Block-Island on Thursday.

Passed this harbour on Monday last, sch'r Experiment, Wooderson, 12 days from Charleston, bound to Boston, with cotton and rice.

Arrived on Monday afternoon, Sch'r Expedition, (328 tons.) Capt. Weems, of 10 guns and 50 men, 36 days from Bordeaux bound to Baltimore, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine, silks, &c.—Passengers, Mrs. Dufour and Mrs. Talbot; Mr. J. Hoskins, Mr. Laugnac, Capt. Holmes and Evans.—Mr. Segand, passenger, went ashore at Cape May in a pilot boat.—The Expedition sailed from Bordeaux March 25d, arrived off Cape May April 27th, and was chased off by a 74, after receiving from her two broadsides.—Capt. W. has brought despatches from Mr. Warden for our government.—Left at Bordeaux March 23d, sch'r Tiro, Gray, of Baltimore; Sylphe, Reeves, do.; Delitta, Taylor, do.; Charlotte, Bowers, of Charleston; Venus of Philadelphia; Fox, Singleton, do.; Zebra, Bourne, of New-York; Orders in Council, Ingersoll, do.; Ida, Mentor, of Boston; Thistle from do. just arrived.—At Bayonne, brig Porcupine, of Boston, sch'r Squirrel, Cummings, of Philadelphia, and Maria Louisa, Hyatt, of New-York, from Java.—At St. Sebastians, sch'r David Porter, from New-York, just arrived.—At Antz, sch'r Tickler, from New-York.—The sch'r Dick, Minagh, from New-York, was captured March 17th, in a calm, off the Cordovan; Capt M. and 5 men escaped in the boat, and had arrived at Bordeaux.

The American privateer True Bloody Yankee, Capt. Haley, fitted out at Rochelle had arrived at Brest, having captured six English prizes.—One of them had arrived at Brest, worth, it was said, upwards of two millions of francs, and another, loaded with Irish Linens, &c. ordered to a port in the United States.

Capt Weems, on the 13th April, in lat. 38, 35, long. 37, 52, spoke brig Dian, Capt. Wingate, 31 days from Cadiz, bound to Portsmouth, (N. H.) dismantled of every thing but his mainmast 4 hours after leaving Cadiz.—April 28, long. 73, spoke sloop Hero, Smith, 4 days out from Edenton, for Boston.

The British frigate Orpheus, as a flag of truce, anchored off New-London on Saturday evening last, and next day sent on board 37 prisoners, several of whom have arrived in town. They inform us that the prisoners were given up by order of the commander of the Ramilies, 74, which is cruising in company with the frigate. The Orpheus had made no late captures, and the above prisoners belonged to vessels before heard of.—She got underway way from New-London, on Monday forenoon, and joined the Ramilies off Block-Island, which appears to be their cruising ground.—No other ships of war have been in company with them for some time.

Salt.
SIX Thousand Bushels LISBON SALT, aboard, for sale by
C. COOK,
C. GYLES.
Newport, May 7.

TO LET,
A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Wickford, with 10 Acres of Land, barn, shed, and a good well of water.—For further particulars, apply to D. E. UPDEK, in Wickford, or to
OLIVER SPINK.
North-Kingstown, May 5.

Isaac Dowe,
Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgments.
Newport, June 20.

Powder.
20 Qr-casks F } First Quality
100 do F }
80 do F } POWDER.
30 do F }
For Sale, by
CARLISLE & MANTON,
Whitman's Buildings.
Providence, May 3.

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Newport, June 20.

private virtues will long be held by men, and all who know him, in fond and grateful remembrance.

At a General Bar Meeting, holden at Newport, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1813.

Resolved, That the Members of this fraternity deeply lament the death of our esteemed Brother, JOHN HAGADORN, whose great merit in his intercourse with mankind as a Lawyer, a citizen and a gentleman, justifies our respect for his memory, and our grief for his loss.

Resolved, That we will each of us, for the space of thirty days, wear a badge on the left arm as a badge of mourning on this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary sign these Resolutions, and cause the same to be published in the Newspapers.

JAMES BURRILL, jun. President.
SAMUEL W. BRIDGEMAN, Sec'y.

Ship News.
PORT OF NEWPORT.
May 8, 1813.

Arrived on Sunday last, Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, of this port, 36 days from Lisbon.—On Saturday last, off Block-Island, was boarded from the Orpheus frigate; the boarding officer informed, that in the first boat which attempted to board the ship Whampoa (stranded in the West passage) the 2d lieutenant was killed, and several men wounded. The remains of the lieutenant were interred at Block-Island on Thursday.

Passed this harbour on Monday last, sch'r Experiment, Wooderson, 12 days from Charleston, bound to Boston, with cotton and rice.

Arrived on Monday afternoon, Sch'r Expedition, (328 tons.) Capt. Weems, of 10 guns and 50 men, 36 days from Bordeaux bound to Baltimore, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine, silks, &c.—Passengers, Mrs. Dufour and Mrs. Talbot; Mr. J. Hoskins, Mr. Laugnac, Capt. Holmes and Evans.—Mr. Segand, passenger, went ashore at Cape May in a pilot boat.—The Expedition sailed from Bordeaux March 25d, arrived off Cape May April 27th, and was chased off by a 74, after receiving from her two broadsides.—Capt. W. has brought despatches from Mr. Warden for our government.—Left at Bordeaux March 23d, sch'r Tiro, Gray, of Baltimore; Sylphe, Reeves, do.; Delitta, Taylor, do.; Charlotte, Bowers, of Charleston; Venus of Philadelphia; Fox, Singleton, do.; Zebra, Bourne, of New-York; Orders in Council, Ingersoll, do.; Ida, Mentor, of Boston; Thistle from do. just arrived.—At Bayonne, brig Porcupine, of Boston, sch'r Squirrel, Cummings, of Philadelphia, and Maria Louisa, Hyatt, of New-York, from Java.—At St. Sebastians, sch'r David Porter, from New-York, just arrived.—At Antz, sch'r Tickler, from New-York.—The sch'r Dick, Minagh, from New-York, was captured March 17th, in a calm, off the Cordovan; Capt M. and 5 men escaped in the boat, and had arrived at Bordeaux.

The American privateer True Bloody Yankee, Capt. Haley, fitted out at Rochelle had arrived at Brest, having captured six English prizes.—One of them had arrived at Brest, worth, it was said, upwards of two millions of francs, and another, loaded with Irish Linens, &c. ordered to a port in the United States.

Capt Weems, on the 13th April, in lat. 38, 35, long. 37, 52, spoke brig Dian, Capt. Wingate, 31 days from Cadiz, bound to Portsmouth, (N. H.) dismantled of every thing but his mainmast 4 hours after leaving Cadiz.—April 28, long. 73, spoke sloop Hero, Smith, 4 days out from Edenton, for Boston.

The British frigate Orpheus, as a flag of truce, anchored off New-London on Saturday evening last, and next day sent on board 37 prisoners, several of whom have arrived in town. They inform us that the prisoners were given up by order of the commander of the Ramilies, 74, which is cruising in company with the frigate. The Orpheus had made no late captures, and the above prisoners belonged to vessels before heard of.—She got underway way from New-London, on Monday forenoon, and joined the Ramilies off Block-Island, which appears to be their cruising ground.—No other ships of war have been in company with them for some time.

Salt.
SIX Thousand Bushels LISBON SALT, aboard, for sale by
C. COOK,
C. GYLES.
Newport, May 7.

TO LET,
A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Wickford, with 10 Acres of Land, barn, shed, and a good well of water.—For further particulars, apply to D. E. UPDEK, in Wickford, or to
OLIVER SPINK.
North-Kingstown, May 5.

Isaac Dowe,
Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgments.
Newport, June 20.

Isaac Dowe,
Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgments.
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Newport, June 20.

Sales at Auction.

THE WRECK of the Ship WHAMPOA, now laying on Boston Neck, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by G. W. MARTIN, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. at Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, in Newport.

All Persons having Demands for Services rendered to the Master of the above mentioned Ship, on Wednesday, the 28th April ult. and since that time, towards preserving the Cargo of said Ship, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber for Payment, at the Store of G. W. MARTIN, in Newport, on or before the said Wednesday, the 12th inst.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

CAUTION.

INFORMATION has been given to the said WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Agent to the Owners of the said Ship and Cargo, lately stranded on Boston Neck Shore, that certain persons, without any authority therefor, have received or are possessed of Goods or Articles taken out of, or belonging to the said Ship.—All such persons are called upon and required to deliver said Goods to JOHN J. WATSON, Esq. of South-Kingstown, to G. W. MARTIN, in Newport, or before the said 12th inst. and upon so doing a reasonable charges will be paid, but on failure Prosecutions will be immediately commenced, and all persons holding any part of the said Property will be punished according to Law.
Newport, May 7, 1813.

Real Estate.

Will be sold at public Auction, On THURSDAY, May 23, 1813, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

THE Valuable Real ESTATE in South-street, Eddy's Point, belonging to the subscriber. The House is pleasantly situated, built three years ago in the best manner, and of the best materials, and is in a part of the Town where property of this kind is constantly rising in value. The terms will be accommodating, and made known at the time and place of Sale.

JOHN S. EDDY,
JONES & RATHBONE, Auctioneers.
Providence, May 7.

Narragansett Bank.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, That a Dividend will be declared and paid on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing, and on every succeeding day, during Bank hours, until completed, to such persons as the books of this institution will shew to be Stockholders on the 30th inst.
By order of the President & Directors,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, Cashier.
Wickford, April 28, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers suffer considerable injury every season from persons travelling over their fields and fences in all directions—particularly from those who carry guns and dogs, by which practice their Cows and other stock are frightened and driven about the fields, the grass &c. trod down, and the walls and fences damaged.—As they have not always an opportunity of personally informing those who thus trespass upon them of the injury they do them, no doubt unintentionally, and without thought, they therefore take this method of earnestly requesting that the practice they complain of may be discontinued, and that no person will in future travel across their lots, on any pretence whatever.
JOHN EASTON, CLARK S. VERNON,
BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, T. NORTHAM,
LABRE EDWARD SIMMONS, STEPHEN ALCOCK, THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, April 15.

POWDER.

20 Qr-casks F } First Quality
100 do F }
80 do F } POWDER.
30 do F }
For Sale, by
CARLISLE & MANTON,
Whitman's Buildings.
Providence, May 3.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgments.
Newport, June 20.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.
A L S O,
8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.
Now landing from on board the ship
George Washington at the Long-wharf
Newport, Oct. 10.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Satin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Gingham, bombazettes, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Meers and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co. Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS Newport, Nov. 20.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th instant.
A FARM situated on the east side of Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, containing 130 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House, orchard, and other necessary improvements, well fenced and watered.—Apply to HENRY BULL
Newport, March 2.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by Col. James P. Ross, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—Also, The Grafton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of JOHN L. BOSS, jun or
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, April 3.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread, Alexandria and New-Orleans Flour of the first quality. Molasses by the gallon, coarse and down Salt by the bushel. Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also, various articles by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound. Malt by the bushel, or smaller quantities. Wheat Bran by the bushel, Corn by the wheel.—Also, quantities of Bricks and Tiles, made of Pipe-Clay, suitable for Over-
JOHN L. BOSS, jun or
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, April 3.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

April 9th, 1813.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM OMAN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear at the first meeting of the General Assembly, to be held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, and there to show cause, if any they may have why the petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1796, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

April 9, 1813.

THE Creditors of JOHN BAKER, of Newport, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear at the first meeting of the General Assembly, to be held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, and there to show cause, if any they may have why the petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1796, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Newport ss. Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas.

County of Newport, 1st March A.D. 1813

WHEREAS JOHN MARY, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the petition of the General Assembly, at the first meeting of the General Assembly, to be held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, and there to show cause, if any they may have why the petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1796, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havana segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 200 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS
Newport, Dec. 19.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the experience he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

These Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-Store, at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Gaiters, slippers or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot web, cord and tassels.
All orders from town and country will be attended to.
Newport, May 21.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. M. Ewing, in Thames-street—Also, The Dwelling-house on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport Sept. 3.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.
THE HOUSE, Shop in front No. 1-7, Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Sweet.—Apply to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, March 27.

Newport ss.—Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, County of Newport, 10th March, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS JOHN BOWMAN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the petition of the General Assembly, at the first meeting of the General Assembly, to be held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, and there to show cause, if any they may have why the petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1796, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Newport ss. Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas.

County of Newport, 1st March A.D. 1813

THE subscribers being appointed Administrators upon the estate of MARY GREENE, widow, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the estate are indebted, are requested to call and receive their dues.
SAMUEL I. GREENE, } Adm'r
STEPHEN GREENE, }
Newport, March 27.

Cranston & Shaw

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhd. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia
16 do Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, Auc'rs.
Newport, Dec. 5.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general.

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any of the U. S. viz: Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers, Superfine do. Castors, Common do. Do. Patent Elastic silk Hats, Plated and Wool Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.
Newport August 6

NOTICE.

AT the Annual general Meeting of the Members of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at Washington Hall on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1813.—It was Voted, That the Board of Directors be, and they hereby are directed not to make Insurance, in future, on any House or building that is occupied or used for the purpose of a Manufactory of any description. (Dwelling-houses that may have Looms excepted) that may be considered by them more hazardous than Dwelling-Houses generally are.

Published by order of the Board of Directors,
WM. LARNED, Sec'y.
Providence, March 22, 1813.

FIRE-INSURANCE OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, March 17, 1813.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Medway Cotton Manufactory have received the sum of 6000 Dollars, on Policy No. 734, issued by the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, upon their Factory and Machinery, located Property, on the 20th day of October, in the Year 1811, having been consumed by Fire; Notice is hereby given to the Members of said Fire Insurance Company, that for the purpose of paying said Loss the Board of Directors have made an Assessment of Three and a half per cent, upon the original Amount of the Deposite Notes in the Funds of said Company, and the several Members hereinafter named, are notified to pay their respective proportions of said Assessment within Four Days from the Twentieth day of MARCH instant, to the Treasurer, at the Office of the Company, in Providence, at which place may be seen a List of the Names of the Members, and of the Amount of their respective Assessments; for which purpose the Office will be open daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. on days excepted.

The following Extract from the eighth Article of the Constitution of the Company is published for the Information of the Members.
"That the Board of Directors shall, with all convenient Expedition after receiving Notice of any Loss sustained, settle and determine the Sum to be paid by the several Members of the Company, as their respective proportions of such Loss, and publish the same in such manner as they shall think fit;—Provided always, that the Sum to be paid by each Member shall be in Proportion to the original Amount of his Deposite Note or Notes.—A which Sum shall be paid into the Hands of the Treasurer, within Thirty Days next after Publication of the same as aforesaid; and in Default of such payment, the Party making such default shall forfeit double the said rate, and neglecting to pay the said forfeitures, shall be excluded and debarred, for the time being, from the benefit and advantage of his share of the Insurance and Insurances respectively, and shall not be entitled to the Stock of this Company, and shall, notwithstanding be liable to the payment of the Rates pursuant to his share of the Insurance and Insurances, contained in these Presents."
By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM LARNED, Secretary.

TO LET,

THE whole, or half of the House, and Garden, of the late Dr. Isaac Senter.—Possession given the 25th inst.—For terms, apply to Dr. B. W. CASE, or B. HAZARD, Esq.
Newport, March 12.

Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE Fifth half Volume of the new American Edition of the New EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.
Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.
Also, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 40.

Also, just received,

The American Statesman's KALENDAR and REGISTER for 1813.—Containing an Almanac—American chronological table—Census of the U. S.—Departments of the Federal government—Federal Judiciary—Times and places of the Federal Courts—Territorial Governments—Gazetteer of the seat of War—Navy List—Army List.—Price 25 Cents.
March 27, 1813.

cheme of the First Class of the Second Baptist Society, Lottery in Providence.

1 Prize of D 12000	is 1200
1	500
1	300
3	100
10	50
15	30
25	20
30	15
80	10
200	8
720	5

1008 Prizes 10200
1914 Blanks 16-0 dolls. for the Lottery

Last drawn blank 200
12000
12000
No deduction, and no two Blanks to a Prize.
The above excellent Lottery is for the purpose of paying for the Meeting House of the said Society, and it is presumed will meet the liberal support of those who are disposed to aid the cause of Zion.

The drawing of this Class will commence on May next, in the town of Providence. Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who sells the High Prizes Whole Tickets, 4 d. 1/2—Quarters D. 1. 1/2
Newport March 27

WOOD LAND.

FOR SALE Two Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land in the town of Troy, about 5 miles from Fall River landing, mostly of a fine growth of young wood, a small grass or tillage land, with a small House upon it.—It may be seen, by applying to Mr. Daniel Borden, near the premises.

ALSO, One-third of a tract of about 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymouth Woods, (so called) near Sandwich well wooded, with mostly pitch pine, and with from 2 to 4 miles of a landing, either a Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO, A small FARM in Thetford, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 50 Acres, with a large two story House, barn, &c. almost new, and a very good situation for a Tavern and store.

ALSO, 500 Acres of new Land, in lots to suit purchasers, in the town of Bowdoin District of Maine, only 30 miles north of Portland, and on Saco River, a very good situation for getting lumber.

ALSO, 1000 Acres of Land in Thornton New-Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimac River, and 300 Acres in Navy Vermont.

The above Lands will be sold very reasonably, a part of it being sold to settle the estate of the late Hon. BENJAMIN BORDEN.—Apply to

ABEL JONES, Adm'r.
Bristol March 25, 1813.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for Sale,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, at all of which will be sold by the gross or by the single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers.—Among which are Webster's spelling Books; Mayor's and Murray's do.; Aiken's 1st, 2d and 3d vols Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic American Preceptor; Morse's and Dwigth's Geography; Columbian Orators; 11 volumes, Murray's English Reader and Sequel, abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.
Fifty Reams bell Foolscap Writing Paper and a few Reams low-priced No. 2 and 3 do. Best English and American Letter Paper and other Articles of Stationary

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island Farmer's and very man's Almanack, by the groce, dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Books, with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates; Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common brims, made in the best manner, and which will not crack or fade.
Just received from the Boston Factory, Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do. castor and plaid; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.
Newport, Dec. 4, 1813.

Melish's Travels.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Have just received and for Sale, TRAVELS in the United States America, in the years 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811; including account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Upper Canada.—Illustrated by Engraving.—By JOHN MELISH.
Subscribers in Newport are requested to call for their Books.
March 5, 1813.

PATENT SKY LIGHTS, &

JOHN B. LYON,

Has for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHT. He has also for sale, 2500 lb Romsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals sturgeon and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old, new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited settle their Accounts by Cash or Note at that time.
Newport, Dec. 18.

A GARDENER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a person acquainted with the common Kitchen Garden Articles, taking care of such a Garden during the season.—Good wages will be given and payment made from time to time as required.—He has also 3 or 4 Cows for sale.

SAMUEL ELAN
Portsmouth, April 1, 1813.

HAY FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of excellent se growth HAY, may be had by applying to
NATHAN B. HAMMET
Newport, April 23.

Tea and boarding HOUSE

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has recently taken that well known and pleasantly situated House, formerly occupied by Dr. RICHMOND, on the road in Portsmouth, about 3 miles from Newport—where he has made arrangements for the entertainment of persons of pleasure.—Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board every exertion will be made to satisfaction to those who may favor with their company.

GEORGE LAWTON, J
Portsmouth, March 26.

Gas Lights.

THE subscriber, having received the Patent, for an improvement GAS-LAMP, for lighting Manufactory, Mills, Streets, Theatres, Houses, and other buildings with Hydro Gas, or inflammable air, produced by a cal process on Pit Coal, in a much more simple, and less expensive manner than hitherto been done by any other method, having it now in operation in the House, in this Town, every room with the apartments connected with brilliant illumination with Gas Light, the exclusion of every other species of fuel means; he most respectfully invites men concerned in manufactures, and view it in operation that they may be able to judge of the utility, and value of this improvement. Contracts will be made for furnishing and putting up apparatus in Manufactories, &c. in the ensuing summer, on terms highly advantageous to the Proprietors.

The Gas apparatus is very simple construction, and so easy in its management that any person of ordinary faculties, taught in one day, to manage every effectually and the trouble will be infinitely less than that of trimming lamps, to afford the same number of light. The Gas Lights are in no way, but very agreeable to the eye, and found extensively useful in every where much light is required, most in the growing manufactories of our country, particularly to the manufactory of tallow or oil, and free from the noise and danger resulting from the use of tallow or oil, and proportionally the rate of insurance on buildings is less, subject to that devouring element. In referring to the public patron every which holds out so brilliant of extensive and permanent utility, particularly to the manufactory of tallow or oil, and free from the noise and danger resulting from the use of tallow or oil, and proportionally the rate of insurance on buildings is less, subject to that devouring element. In referring to the public patron every which holds out so brilliant of extensive and permanent utility, particularly to the manufactory of tallow or oil, and free from the noise and danger resulting from the use of tallow or oil, and proportionally the rate of insurance on buildings is less, subject to that devouring element.

DAVID MELV
Newport, Feb 19
P. Letters post paid, attended to.